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The Hongkong Telegraph

VOL. II NO. 185

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1947.

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Grenades Found In Street

Cairo, May 8. The Egyptian police today discovered a case filled with hand grenades in a Cairo Street, presumably thrown from a house whose owner feared a police search in their attempt to discover the person who threw the bomb on Tuesday night in the Metro Theatre. Meanwhile, the police released 45 of 53 suspects rounded up following the theatre bomb throwing.—United Press.

America To Act On Her Own

Reaction To Moscow Conference Failure

Cleveland, Mississippi, May 8.

The Under-Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, today announced that due to the failure of the Moscow Conference the United States will "push ahead" alone with reconstruction of Germany and Japan without awaiting a Big Four agreement.

Acheson also called for the authority to embargo exports to certain foreign countries and prevent "undesirable foreign buying" in the American market so that the United States can direct exports "where we want them to go." Acheson did not elaborate this demand, but he obviously meant that the Truman administration not only plans to give its aid to nations fighting totalitarianism but also would restrict regular exports to totalitarian countries.

It could rule out the possibility of nations within the Soviet orbit even buying critical food and reconstruction materials here. Acheson referred to statements by General George Marshall on his return from Moscow that Europe cannot wait until the Big Four reach a compromise through exhaustion. Marshall said that whatever action is possible must be taken without delay.

WHAT MARSHAL MEANT

Acheson explained what Gen Marshall meant as follows: "We must push ahead with the reconstruction of those two great workshops of Europe and Asia—Germany and Japan—upon which the ultimate recovery of the two continents so largely depends. We must take whatever action is possible immediately even without a full Four Power agreement to effect a larger measure of European, including German, recovery."

This was the first time that any American official has specified that (Continued on Page 4)

Reduction In War Debts Proposal: U.S. Is Non-Committal

Washington, May 8. The United States Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. J. C. Snyder made a statement today on the United States position regarding the proposal by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, for the scaling down of Britain's war debts. Mr. Snyder's statement was interpreted here as meaning that the United States wishes to preserve a non-committal attitude towards negotiations by Britain with such creditor nations as India and Egypt which are expected to begin next month.

At his weekly press conference yesterday, Mr. Snyder stated that the United States "supported the thesis that they (the British) should negotiate with her creditor countries and make the settlements." Referring to the negotiation of the United States loan to Britain, he added, "We did not discuss how they should do it." Mr. Snyder was inaccurately reported by the United States News Agency to have said that the United States supported the thesis but that there should be a scaling down of Britain's debts and this caused a considerable comment in diplomatic circles here today.

Mr. Snyder issued an emphatic denial that he had made any such suggestion or recommendation. He said today, "In the settling of debts between parties, the settlement can be agreed upon as to maturities, methods of payment, rates of interest, &c. Such settlements may or may not include the scaling down of the debt."

The non-committal attitude being taken by Mr. Snyder has caused some confusion in diplomatic circles here, as it has been assumed that, in the course of discussions during the negotiations of the loan agreement in 1945, the United States was definitely in favour of Britain's debts to other creditor nations being scaled down.

NEWSPAPER APPROVES The Washington Post today described the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton's, speech on war debts as a "declaration of independence" and asserted an "outright repudiation" of these debts, which would be preferable to the assumption (on paper) of a crushing burden of external indebtedness beyond the capacity of the country to carry.

The paper added, "We agree with Mr. Dalton that the sooner these debts are scaled down, the better it will be for the creditor states, as well as for the debtor country. The United States has profited by its experience after the first World War when it tried to obtain payments on war debts. Wiser because of that experience, we have realised the essential unfairness of trying to saddle our Allies in the second World War struggle with debts of a similar sort."

If Great Britain's other creditors insist upon debt settlement, terms that entail an excessive annual addition to its overseas debt charges, they will soon find out that in transactions of this kind, the debtor has the last word. The creditor countries cannot get more than the debtor country is able and willing to pay; that is the substance of the

Seek Tariff Reductions

Geneva, May 8.

The United States and Britain opened negotiations on tariff reductions today on the basis of offers which were exchanged on April 23.

The United States has also been negotiating with several other countries, including Canada and Australia. Both sides have been studying the original offers in view of the intricate list of tariffs involved.

While the strictest secrecy is being maintained on actual bargaining, it was understood the United Kingdom delegate was not dissatisfied with the United States' general concessions, though it was felt that on a number of items the concessions were too small.—United Press.

Attlee Warns Of Threat To World Civilisation

London, May 8. A warning that dangers to world civilisation from another world war are "greater today than they were between the wars" was given today by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, at a meeting connected with the United Nations Association.

"We cannot afford to let the United Nations fall, as the issues have grown more serious," Mr. Attlee said. "We shall never get lasting peace if it depends wholly upon agreements between governments."

"We shall get it only by agreement between peoples and it must not be a passive agreement but active, constructive promotion of peace. I want to see a relationship growing up between peoples of all countries towards the United Nations such as we have in our own country between the people and Parliament."

"I think that governments are realising more today the need for international co-operation."

NEW PROBLEMS "In the problems we are facing today of shortage of food for many millions, raising the standard of life all over the world, problems created by the demands of Asiatic and

Allotment Of BOAC Seats

Commons Statement

London, May 8. The question whether the allotment of seats on the BOAC flying boat service from Singapore to the United Kingdom should be increased was being considered by the London and Singapore Priority Boards, said Mr. George Lindgren, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation in a parliamentary reply today.

In addition to the BOAC service he added, the RAF Transport Command operated a passenger service five times a week from Singapore to the United Kingdom, which although primarily for service passengers was also available for priority civilian passengers when they could not be accommodated on the BOAC service.

Mr. Lindgren said that it was not intended to supplement this service by the use of converted war aircraft present.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Independent, who raised the matter, had referred to the fact that the BOAC now had only one service per week from Singapore to the United Kingdom with seats for four passengers and asked whether Lancasters, Sunderlands or other converted war aircraft would be immediately made available so that passengers might not as now be compelled to book four months in advance.

33,000-MILE AIR TOUR Before relinquishing his duties as Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, Lord Knollys will take a 33,000 miles air tour of many of the Corporation's worldwide routes in company with Mr. Whitney Straight, who joins the BOAC as Managing-Director on July 1.

During the five week tour, they will visit America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Malay states, India, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt and East Africa. They are due at Calcutta on June 4.—Reuter.

Jewish Agency Chief's Plea For A National Home

Lake Success, N.Y., May 8.

Rabbi Abba Silver, head of the Jewish Agency delegation, which took its place at the table of the Political Committee of the United Nations Assembly on Palestine today, suggested that the British Government should present an account of its administrations of Palestine to a fact-finding commission immediately and urged this commission to enquire into the "tragic unrest and violence in the Holy Land."

In his statement to the delegates of 55 nations, Rabbi Silver, who is the President of the Zionist Organisation of America, declared: "The administration of Palestine has since the outbreak of war been conducted by the mandatory power as if it were invested with Palestine sovereignty, whereas it is only a trustee to carry out the mandate."

"To treat the Palestine problem as if it were merely a question of reconciling differences between two sections of the population, or of finding a haven for a certain number of refugees, will only contribute to confusion."

After quoting statements by Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and President Truman on the Jewish National Home question, Rabbi Silver said: "I regret that the statements made by certain delegates recently tended to confuse what should be so clear."

"When we speak of a Jewish State we do not have in mind any racial state or any theocratic state, but one which will be based on full equality and rights for all inhabitants, without distinction of religion or race and without domination or subjugation."

JEWISH PIONEERING

He urged a fact-finding commission to visit Palestine to see how the Jews pioneered development. If Jews were allowed to develop uninterrupted the standards of life, which were being developed in Palestine, the concepts of social justice and modern scientific methods would serve as a great stimulus to the re-birth and progress of the entire Near East, he said.

The commission should also ask why "shipsloads of helpless Jewish refugees have been driven through hell of Nazi Europe are being driven away from the shores of their National Home by the mandatory government, which assumed the prime obligation to facilitate Jewish immigration."

Rabbi Silver continued: "We are not engaged in any criticism or condemnation of the people of Great Britain. We have no quarrel with them."

"On the contrary we have the highest regard and admiration for that people and its monumental contributions to democratic civilisation. We must never forget that it was British which first gave recognition to the national aspirations of the Jewish people. It is only the wrong and unjustifiable policy which contradicts and tends to defeat the far visioned British statesmanship of the earlier years which we condemn."

SIX QUESTIONS

After Rabbi Silver had concluded his address, Asaf Ali, of India, was the first to question him. Mr. Ali congratulated the spokesman on the moderation of his address and added: "I assure him that truth shall ring in the last resort and human conscience will not abandon its function."

He put six questions which Rabbi Silver undertook to answer later.

1. What was the number of Jews admitted from outside Palestine in 1900 and 1930 and finally 1939 when a White Paper was issued by the British Government.

2. Whether Rabbi Silver recognised the facts that there is a very clear distinction between a Jewish state and a Jewish National Home.

3. Could he give any idea of the age of the various communities of National Jewry living in Europe who would now like to return to their National Home. How long had they lived in Europe and could they be assimilated in Palestine.

4. Was there any reason why Arabs opposed immigration now.

5. Was there any reason why Jewish refugees could not be settled in their natural homes in European countries, where they spoke the language of the country.

6. It was very gratifying to learn that Rabbi Silver recognised the "noble role" which the people of Britain had played in Palestine, but could he state why public servants of the British Government, doing their duty under extremely difficult circumstances, were being subjected to violence.

The chairman, Mr. Lester Pearson (Canada) said that most of Mr. Ali's questions were factual in character, but one or two were not quite so factual. He added: "I hope replies to them will not provoke a dispute on issues which are not yet within the terms of reference of this committee."

READY TO ANSWER

Replying to Rabbi Silver's suggestion that Britain should give an account of her administration before September, Sir Alexander Cadogan said: "If this special assembly sets up a special investigating committee my Government will be entirely at its disposal to give an account of their entire stewardship."

Dr. Josef Winiewicz, of Poland, asked: "Has there been any attempt at collaboration between Jews and Arabs in Palestine?" To this and other questions, Rabbi Silver said that he would give answers in writing at a later meeting of the committee.

Urging that fact-finders should visit displaced persons' camps, where people were "languishing in misery," Rabbi Silver said: "Their morale is slipping terribly. Spiritual deterioration is setting in among them. It is the only hope that tomorrow, perhaps tomorrow, redemption may come that keeps their spirits from breaking utterly."

"Most of them are desperately eager to go to the Jewish National Home. An immediate relaxation of the immigration restrictions and a return to the status before the White Paper policy will not only be a boon to these suffering human beings, but will greatly relieve the present menacing tensions in Palestine."

"We are all eager for peace. But a decisive contribution can only be made by the mandatory."—Reuter.

MEATLESS FRANKFURT

Frankfurt, May 8.

Most Frankfurt butcher shops have been shut for two weeks because of lack of supplies. Germans hung outside horse meat shops at three a.m. and complained that the Americans had promised food upon the arrival of warm weather. The weather was now warm, but still no supplies had arrived, they said.

The crowds also expressed resentment at Jewish butcher shops which have full meat rations.

A man in dark glasses on the street was identified as a good wholesaler who was wearing dark glasses to avoid recognition.

An Irish housewife said her husband had been forced to quit work because of lack of food.—United Press.

YOUTHS SET FIRE TO FOUR SHOPS

Tel-Aviv Demonstration

Tel-Aviv, May 8.

Four local shops, with contents valued at £20,000, were destroyed by fires today set by a group of youthful non-political extremists fighting against the sale of imported goods in Palestine.

The police said the incidents were not connected with the recent political outbreaks in the Holy Land.

Groups of youths in commandeered taxis and trucks swooped down on the shops after the shop owners had ignored repeated warnings to get rid of imported goods in favour of Palestine-made products. The youths held up the stores at pistol point while accomplices poured gasoline on the contents before starting the blazes.

Fire brigades kept the fires from spreading beyond the shop premises, but telephone communications were disrupted in several parts of the city when wires burned down.

Meanwhile, political terrorists telephoned warnings to the Public Information Office, Censorship Bureau and Food Controllers Department to evacuate their offices "or be blown up." Searches disclosed the warnings to be hoaxes.—United Press.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Donations Received

Already acknowledged (per "H.K. Telegraph")	\$212,200.30
Mrs. Tamara Brown	30.00
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Northcote Training College: Lecturers, Students and Chinese Staff	321.10
C. M. Gough	20.00
W. A. Zindell	100.00
Kwong Wah Hospital Staff: Kowloon	150.00
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Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

EDITORIAL

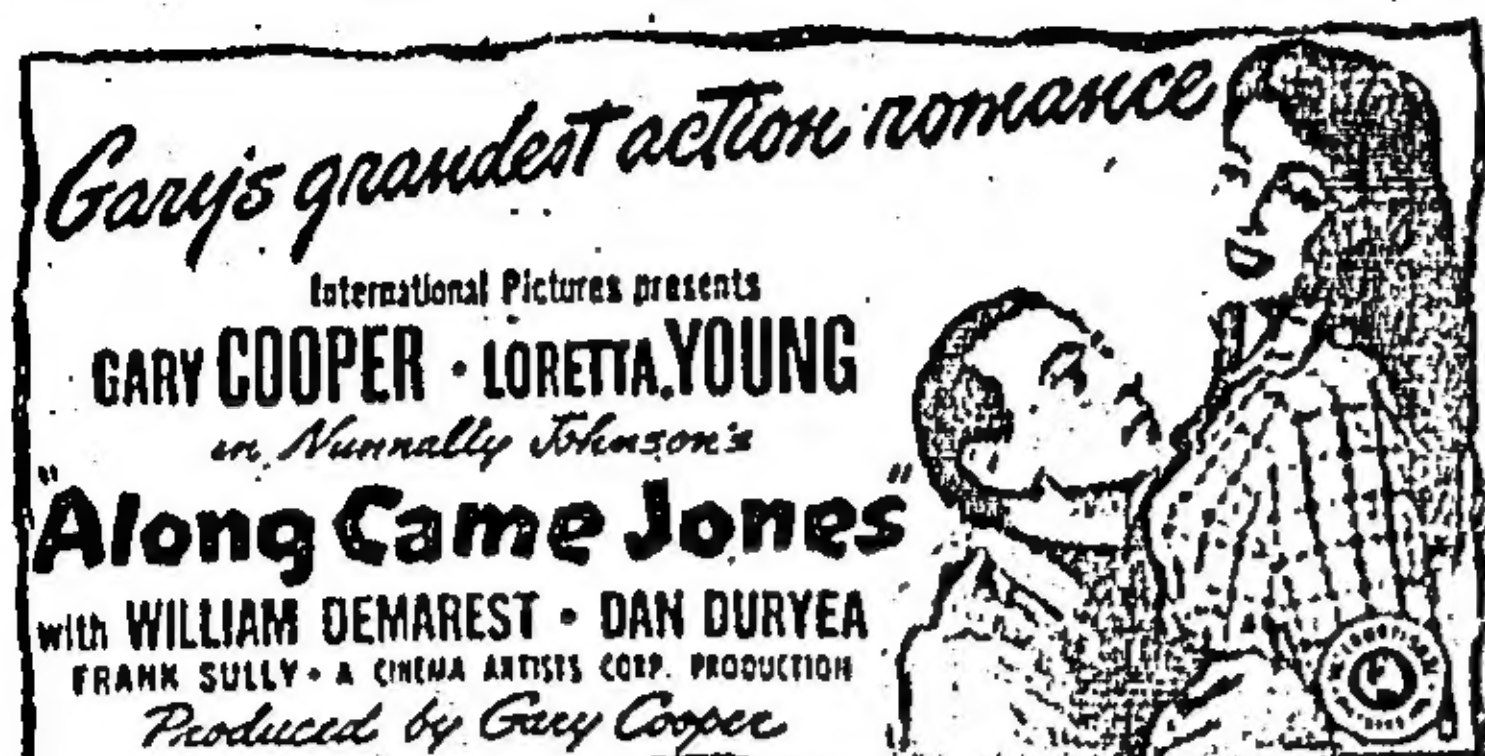
The Certainty Of Evasion

THOSE who know they have to pay to the full because they cannot escape the conditions of the Inland Revenue Bill (income tax) may feel they are entitled to comfort from the reassurance that Government expects to collect a good percentage of its lawful revenue under this act. Conceivably this prospect can make the burden easier to bear, though not any easier to pay. As it happens, the reassurance is based on that delightfully quaint Western idea that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; in this case, nothing could be further removed from realism. The Chinese in Hongkong have hotly criticised direct taxation measures, and, lost sight of has been one very important reason—China has had 4,000 years bitter

experience of this type of imposition. A large part of China's history revolves around enforced taxation and the people, nifty-willy, have become trained in the art of avoiding it. This is no reflection on them. Everybody hates paying something for nothing, and the Chinese have acquired an understandable animosity towards impositions forced upon them through individual or collective power. And this feeling is shared by non-Chinese. The Inland Revenue authorities naturally, will do their best to collect the maximum revenue. When they have failed (through no fault of their own) it will be better appreciated by our legislators that enforced taxation against the will of the people does not pay dividends.



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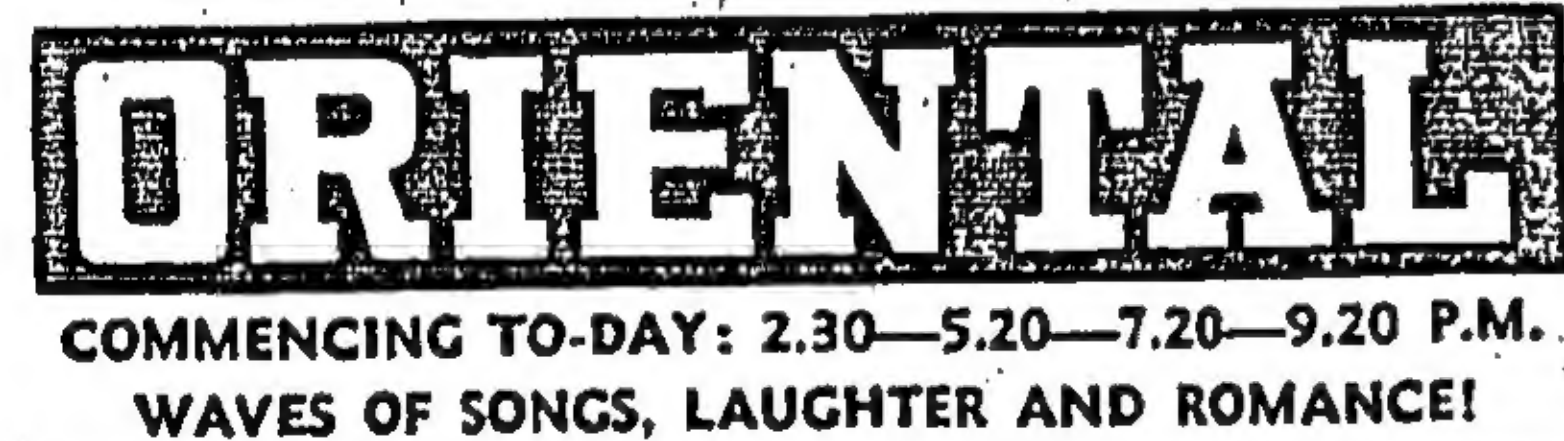
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Rod SKELTON in  
"WHISTLING IN DIXIE"  
with Ann RUTHERFORD • George BANCROFT  
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Next Change: "STAND BY FOR ACTION"

# The Territorial Army is being sabotaged

THE reconstitution of the Territorial Army should remind us of our national obligation to a body of citizen soldiers who fitted themselves to peace to defend their country in war.

They undertook the sole responsibility for manning the air and coastal defences of Britain, and for this purpose they were called out in 1938 when the rest of the nation was following its normal avocations, and again in 1939 ahead of General Mobilisation.

Throughout the war they kept their lonely vigil on isolated sites and repelled every attack of the invader. Special list units, composed of radio operators, telephonists, road makers and others, whose skill was in particular demand, were included in the first echelons of the Regular Army which went to France. In every major campaign overseas, units of the Territorial Army took part, as their battle honours testify.

When danger loomed WHEN in March 1939 we were looking for a means of rapidly expanding our forces in the face of the German danger, it was to the Territorial Army that we turned.

We doubled its Field Force, making it 26 divisions strong. This total compares with the 14 Territorial Army divisions which formed Haldane's original force, and the nine contemplated by his Majesty's Government today.

Several famous divisions are being suppressed. The only new departure is the establishment of an airborne division, an indispensable formation in a modern army. It will serve as a bridge between the Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Air Force.

It is, however, neither by the size of the force nor by its composition that we must judge the Government's plans. These are capable of readjustment. A more fundamental test is whether or not they preserve the spirit which has enabled the

At the end of five years three men in every four in the Territorial Army will be conscripts, says

the Rt. Hon.

**LESLIE HORE-BELISHA**  
who was Secretary of State for War, 1937-40

Territorial Army to meet so readily and so rapidly every demand made upon it.

The Territorial Army has never hitherto been associated with the idea of compulsion. Men drawn together in comradeship from all walks of life gave up their leisure and their winter evenings to drill and their summer holidays to camp—for a public purpose. Their patriotism was to be measured as much by their civic virtue as by their military skill.

The voluntary nature of the Territorial Army was emphasised in its method of government. It was the only army in the world which was not administered by the central military authority. County Associations, on which the civic authorities and other local interests were represented, were responsible for recruiting, training, and accommodating the units out of capitation grants. The Regular Army provided the training and the higher command.

## The 'revolution'

THIS traditional system is fortunately preserved and widened in the Government's scheme. What is meant, however, by the claim that the addition of trade union representation is "revolutionary"? There is really nothing new in the proposal. It was part of Haldane's original plan that both sides of industry should play their part, although only the employers in fact responded.

What is revolutionary, and salutary to boot, is that Socialist co-operation—the absence of which has been such a handicap in the way of recruiting and training the auxiliary forces in the past—should at last be officially forthcoming.

In so far then, as the structure of the Territorial Army is concerned, all appearances it remains virtually unaltered. Indeed, it might almost have been lifted bodily out of the pre-war mould. But there is an intrinsic change of the utmost significance. The Territorial Army is henceforward to be charged with absorbing the conscript reservists as they finish their year and a half obligatory service.

When we introduced conscription before the war the Militia, as we called it, was only made liable to six months' continuous service with the Colours. The trained men then passed into Division B, and remained liable to be called up for 12 days training or 20 drills annually for four years.

The Regular Army was adequate to cope with this flow of Reservists. But now that 18 months are to be served with the Colours and 5½ years in the Reserve, the Regular Army is apparently unable to absorb such a constant of manpower. So it has been decided to convert the Territorial Army into a reservoir to receive the flood.

Why on earth it is considered necessary to keep a man for 18 months in the first instance when there are so many demands on our population is by no means clear, particularly as it ought to be possible by an intensive process to teach the elements of the military art in a far shorter time.

## A million men

As the scheme now stands, about 200,000 conscripts will be passing from the Regular Army into the Territorial Army each year, so that at the end of five years the Territorial Army will reach the gigantic figure of 1,000,000 men. Whatever adjustment this may need in its organisation is for the experts to de-

cide, but the impressive fact is that about three men in every four in the Territorial Army will by then be conscripts.

It seems a heavy price to pay for the questionable advantage of giving every citizen so long a period as 18 months' military instruction that we should destroy the voluntary basis of the Territorial Army, as we have known it, and as it has fully vindicated itself.

As yet the Government have given no justification of this proposal to Parliament, but assuming that they can make good their case on grounds of national security, how much more important it becomes than ever before to assure that the voice of the Territorial Army is heard in the highest councils of the War Office.

When we were calling on the Territorial Army to discharge increased responsibilities in 1938, I decided, as Secretary of State for War, to invite the Director-General of the Territorial Army to become a member of the Army Council and confer on an equal footing with the other military members.

This was one of a whole series of reforms inaugurated with the object of raising the status of the Territorial Army and giving its officers access to the higher ranks and commands and the right of entrance to the Staff College and the Imperial Defence College. For the first time the heading "Major-Generals (TA)" appeared in the Army List.

## Hear the citizen!

It is by no means plain from the Government's proposals that these hard-won rights and privileges, which recognised the increasing importance of the Territorial Army in our military system, are to be retained. But in any event the Territorial Army representative at the War Office from the Director-General to the Director and his removal from the Army Council would seem to be against the best interests of the force.

Greater efficiency may well be secured by the vesting in the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the various branches of the War Office of the executive responsibilities within the Territorial Army as they handle in the Regular Army but the real issue, particularly during this period of transformation, is whether the arguments of the volunteer soldier should or should not be heard at the stage where policy is moulded.

The abolition of the office and function of the Director-General of the Territorial Army at this moment looks too much like silencing the victim in order to claim that he has accepted sentence without complaint.

## POCKET CARTOON



## BY THE WAY

### by Beachcomber

I SHALL begin to publish shortly the most astounding detective story ever written.

It will introduce once more to the reader honest, handsome Jack Malpractice, the latest wire at the Yard, and the man who deduced the murder of a wealthy type-setter in Barbisio from the ash of a cigarette smoked by a beautiful Chilean actress in the Hotel of the Four Nations in Belgrade two years later. Every line, nay, every word, every comma, one might say, of this new exploit, will contain a surprise. Order your copy now to avoid the kind of disappointment that drives people to drink the new red sparkling brandy from the Gold Coast. Do not miss "Murder of an Elephant."

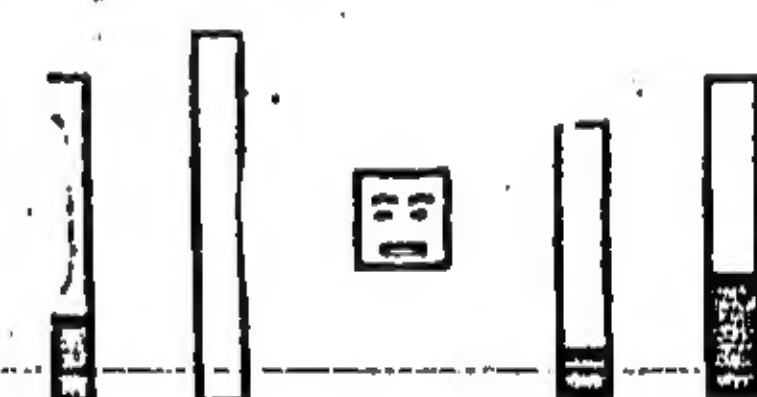
### Literary fun

£2,000 millions of short-term borrowings, like wild beasts caught in a glacier... crying out to be liquefied. (Professor Keith Felling's "The Life of Neville Chamberlain.")

### Kinda cute

A SCIENTIST having "reproduced the glow of the Aurora Borealis in a test tube," there is already talk of "abolishing darkness." Could anything be more abominable than this mad idea? However, the experiment took place in Los Angeles, so perhaps the discovery will be used for films. Think of Betty Grable in an unceasing flood of light, night and day, day and night. Oh, boy! Oh, goody! Aw gee, folks!

### Final figures for 1946



Fatty holds his own.

### In passing

A NEW book about the Matterhorn reminds me that I once heard a lady with a tourist party in Chamounix say to a member of another party, "Did you lot take in the Matterhorn?" And did I dream it, or did an American in Charles describe the Cathedral as a "Snappy piece of masonry?"

### Rupert & the New Pal—50



## DARNED GOOD IDEA

WILLIAM HICKEY

**IDEAS:** Farmworkers and their families in Kent, Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex had new encouragement for their ideas; organisers of Sussex County Show announced an inventions competition for them. "Anything from a gate latch to a combined harvester," Ministry of Agriculture said. "This is a darned good idea." They hope other county shows will run similar contests.

This is good, but not good enough. Why not spare some of the £400,000-a-year for "Work-or-Want" publicity and run a national contest of this kind?

**SISTERS:** A new tale comes out about the Queen Elizabeth. It seems that when she was a troopship, she passed H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth in the Red Sea. The only signal that passed between them was "SNAP."

**PHILATELIST:** At his Fulham home, philatelist Dr. F. MUSSON was hoping that the new Postmaster-General would approve his idea of putting some of the outstanding features of Britain on our stamps. A little time back Dr. Musson drew up a few designs (they call them "essays" in the stamp world) and sent them to all M.P.s. Mr. Churchill has replied. "I fully appreciate your desire for an artistic and interesting issue of postage stamps worthy of the country they represent."

**WATCHERS:** Following their new routine since Madame de M. X planted a bomb on the pretext of mending a ladder in her stocking, Colonial Office messengers sat watchfully, but bored, in huts near all entrances. Hopefully one had put up the notice, "Silk stockings repaired here."

**SUBSTITUTE:** On the tobacco front, the search for substitutes had herbalists smiling. "We've never had such a run on coltsfoot," said the Society of Herbalists. Smokers are mixing his yellow-flowered weed fifty-fifty with tobacco. "Herbal tobacco" is selling at 1s. 6d. for 13½ oz. packets. Said one experimenter: "It's all right—when you get used to the smell!"

**TREASURE:** The old could be new. South-west of Cairo, excited archaeologists lay on their backs and were lowered on flat trolleys down the 300ft. long, 3ft. high entrance tunnel beneath the newly opened Pharaoh Pyramid of KING SNEFERU. Climbing ladders by torchlight up an 80ft. shaft, they gazed on a possible opening to the tomb of a king who lived 4,000 years ago, 1,500 years before Tutankhamen. It would be the greatest find of all Egypt's treasures. But first, Arab workmen must laboriously clear away fallen masonry.

**SURGEONS:** New British advances towards a cure for middle-ear deafness have so impressed Holland's medical authorities that the principal "doctor's university" at Utrecht was seeking a British surgeon to teach a new "three-hour operation" for otitis media, which under 25 brings better hearing to three out of four.

Cautiously, surgeons stress the life-and-death of middle-ear deafness will not expect too much. But on test cases during the last year or two "improvement has on occasion been so great that the noise has at first distressed the patient."

**SCOUT:** In the evening, near the Great West Door of Westminster Abbey, a brown blanket which hid a new memorial stone was taken away. And the name of LORD BADEN-POWELL joined the great names there.



## NANCY

It Was Animated



When You Feel Tired and Restless

tako  
**Elliott's Nerve**  
and  
**Brain Tonic**  
On Sale at All Dispensaries





## Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Travel light but travel right, says Lois Leeds.

## TRAVEL TIPS!

You will soon be travelling—short trips because it's Spring and long ones because it's your precious long looked forward to vacation—two weeks, with pay!

So, plan carefully. Take only the things that you actually need to look well groomed. Save space in the side pocket of your travelling bag for two brushes which will keep your hair good and your grooming at top level. A hairbrush with long bristles, set in sunburst fashion rolls from the scalp to the ends of your hair in one sweep to keep your hair smooth and sleek, to remove excess oil and dust and to give your hair a healthy lustre. There is also a comb to match.

The other brush is a pencil-slim brush for clothing. It takes up very little space and is perfect for keeping clothes, bags and hats free of the dust and grime of travel.

Here is a trio which will give good service and which make your travel bags smart to take along wherever you go, they are equally

nice accessories for your dressing table when you return home.

The wise traveller takes along clothes which are simple and packable, because she knows that a basic outfit looks smart when her makeup is well done and her hair is sleek and shining—so travel light!

## Zipper Fast Taking Place Of Buttons

By Barbara Bundschu

NEW YORK.—There aren't any buttons in Mary Black's one-room dress factory.

"They get in the way," she says. "Women who have beautiful jewels like to show them off."

But Miss Black is broadminded about her unwedded customers. She thinks flowers are just as flattering as emeralds. They, too, look better without buttons.

And all women, says Miss Black, look better without belts. She's turned out some tricky seams to flatter their waistslines, she won't sell a belt unless she's begged. When she's given in, she asks the store not to sell it until they're persuaded.

## Drapery That Floats

The expensive simplicity Miss Black is turning out this season favours slowness and drapery which floats when it walks. There is considerable V-seaming, particularly at the waistline, where it serves two purposes, she says—flattery and almost universal fit. Hip pleats follow the same wing lines.

There is practically no trimming. Lenses and raw silks are the exception. These daytime costumes which don't lend themselves to gems have tasteful quantities of braid embroidery as decoration—around the U-neck and short sleeves, for instance, of a golden mustard raw silk daytime dress.

An occasional artificial flower finds its way on to an evening or afternoon dress. Another evening dress has a bow tie through its neckline. But both flowers and bow are removable for replacement by the buyer's own glitter or gardenia.

## "Come Up And See Me" Technique Employed By Moscow Girl Spies

The telephone rang persistently in the room of an American newspaper correspondent at the ornate Moskva Hotel in Moscow the day after he arrived for the Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting. When he lifted up the receiver, the voice of a Russian girl, speaking in broken but pleading English came on the wire.

"I have seen you around the hotel," she said. "Wouldn't you like to come up to my apartment for a drink and get acquainted?"

The invitation was politely refused. But the correspondents received similar wedding invitations as the conference proceeded. So far as is known, none accepted.

Whether these incidents have special significance, whether the girls were "Mata Harris" in the service of the Ministry of Security, offspring of the dread Chelka, OGPU and "NKUD," is not known. But they are interesting in the light of the experience of an air attaché of a certain Allied embassy in the Russian capital.

This man received the same kind of "come up and see me sometime" call and accepted. But he armed himself first with a box of knockout drops.

He managed to slip a couple of drops in the woman's drink and she peacefully passed out. Then he searched the apartment and found her purse.

## JAPS FACE PROBLEM

### To Export Or Sell In Home Market

Japanese economy, registering minor production gains in the past month, is faced with the choice of diverting some of the fruits of its labour to home consumer demand or sinking all into an all-out export effort, reports United Press.

The dilemma is not an easy one to solve. Encouraged by SCAP and the majority of Japanese financial authorities, the "all for export" point of view is generally regarded as the soundest, and the one which will pay off in the long run.

On the other hand, however, SCAP is hammering at the Japanese Government to control illegal black market diversion of raw materials and consumer items, which is the basic reason of their painful scarcity.

## Release Of Textiles

Some Japanese are of the opinion that the textile market for the manufacture of shoes and other home commodities would discourage black marketing and stabilise economy.

Apparently anticipating a sharp increase in consumer goods, the "cut price" campaign is spreading throughout Japan and is being backed by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Kobe, Kyoto, Osaka, Sapporo and other cities.

The price cuts vary from five to 10 percent and are usually for a limited period of time.

## Ginza Trade Risk

Ginza storekeepers in Tokyo reported brisk trade since their five percent cut was instituted last week and Tokyo's Matsuzakaya department store, which pioneered the slashes, was "swamped" with customers.

In this connection, the Mainichi asked for a "buyers' boycott" to be enforced simultaneously with price cutting. The paper said that while the price-cut movement was admirable, it would mean little if people were too eager to buy on slight price reductions. It also urged that producers be made to participate and called for positive government action.

## TELEVISION COSTS CUT

The day when every cinema will be able to flash on the screen the current television programmes, has been brought immeasurably closer by the discovery by an English firm of a new system of mirrors for the cinema projection of television.

One of the technical difficulties hitherto barring widespread use of television in cinema had been the problem of producing, at an economical price, a mirror system which will pick up the image from the cathode ray tube of the television receiver, and flash it on the screen without loss of illumination and definition.

It is true that a system does exist, but it has been much too expensive a proposition for anything but the more prosperous cinemas. The new system brings the cost down to a few hundred pounds, as compared with the many hundreds of previous systems. Technically, the difference is in the mirrors.

This new lens system will have an aperture of F. 0.7, and will have only spherical surfaces, greatly simplifying its manufacture, and reducing its cost. It is claimed that it produces a clearer image on the screen without distortion.

He lifted this and came upon a list of questions she was to ask the air attaché, such as the performance, speed, ceiling fire power and other details on the latest fighter plane developed in his country.

This woman was a spy in the employ of the Soviet secret police. That the Soviet Government has no qualms about spying on its Allies was graphically demonstrated in the Canadian espionage trials.

## Diplomat Compromised

There is at least one other known case in which an unsuspecting diplomat accepted this kind of invitation. He was compromised, and his government was forced to recall him.

Another conversation took place on the same day the American reporter received his first telephone call, which is illustrative of the atmosphere in which the Moscow conference was staged.

Members of the American, British and French delegations were all apprised during the conference on the probability of microphones recording conversations in their rooms.

Foreign embassies in Moscow take it for granted that Russian stenographers, chauffeurs, maids and cooks all report to the Soviet Ministry of Security on the movements of their employers, the people they talk to and any valuable scrap of information they may overhear.

## 600,000 Spies

Forces under Victor Aramunov, Minister of Security, number approximately 600,000 men and women. The security forces are trained like an army and have their own guns, tanks and mechanised units.

The police in Russia are included in the security forces as are the border guards, who wear the distinguishing green caps. But the secret police are those who are engaged in such ticklish international espionage as warning atomic secrets out of Canadians.

The headquarters of the security forces is at the notorious Lubianka Prison, a grim, dirty granite building rising across the street from the old Chinese wall and a short distance up the slope from the Red Square. There is a new yellow-walled addition adjoining. With the build-up of Soviet propaganda against the United States, the underground American colony in Moscow nicknamed this addition the "American Wing."

The Soviet Government is savagely cruel in the punishment of its own people for political crimes. Article 58 of the Russian Socialist Criminal Code lists a whole series of "counter-revolutionary crimes" punishable by deprivation of liberty, imprisonment or death. The codes are so broadly defined as to be applicable to almost any act, the authorities must consider hostile or dangerous.

—Reuter.

## SUNKEN GOLD GUARDED BY 150 MINES

Thirty-five bars of gold, worth £100,000, lie on the sea bottom off the New Zealand coast. And John Johnstone, Australian diver, plans to go down to record depths to get them back for the owners—the Bank of England.

The gold is on board the 13,415-ton British liner Nisaga which was sunk at June 1940 while bringing £2,753,000 in gold from South Africa to Sydney.

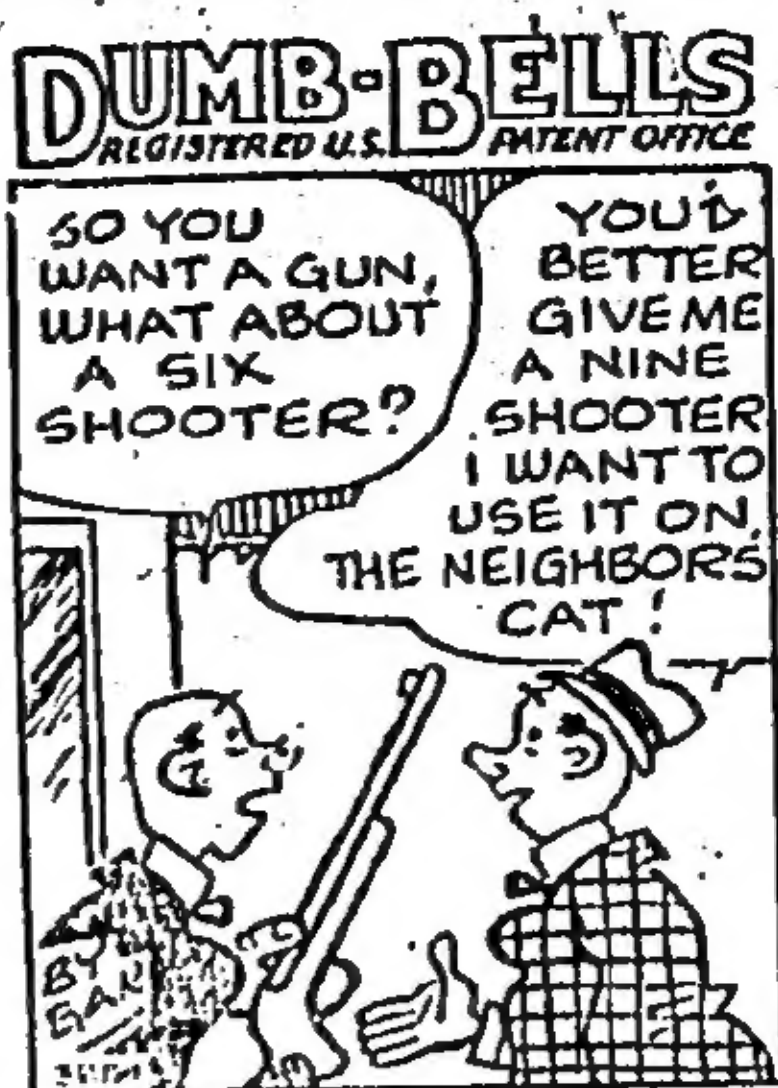
Already, John Johnstone has helped to recover more than £2,000,000 worth, working at a record depth of 4380 ft. in a special gear.

While he and his fellow divers were working around the ship's hull they counted 180 enemy mines. Down to 1,000 ft.

Now, John Johnstone is completing his plans for a new 35-cwt. steel diving-bell that will take him down to 1,000 ft. if necessary.

"I hope to prove that salvage is possible at far greater depths than have yet been attempted," he said. The new bell will have a gas attached, operated from inside. It will accommodate one man, using oxygen cylinders.

Footnote: The Bank of England has agreed to allow the salvage men half of any gold recovered.



## OLYMPIC FLAME CEREMONIAL

### Details Now Being Worked Out

The ceremonial with which the Olympic Games will be opened in Britain in 1948 centres round the arrival of the sacred Olympic Flame.

This is lit on Mount Olympus in Greece. Logs are kindled by focussing the sun's rays on them through a giant lens. Once the torch is alight, runners bear it day and night across the Continent to the scene of the Games.

In 1936 the relays of athletes ran 1,885 miles from Olympus to Berlin. This distance will be greater next time. As each torch burns for a week, the torch is handed on. The arrival of the torch at the Stadium is timed to coincide with the opening of the Games. As the great crowd of athletes and spectators await, the last runner appears with the torch and the Olympic Flame is set alight. This burns day and night above the Stadium throughout the Games.

When the Flame is lit there follows the ceremonial of the taking of the Olympic oath, and the breaking of the Olympic flag. Musical choirs and orchestras lead the great assembly in the Olympic Hymn. At the London Games there will be 1,200 voices in this choir.

The details of the carrying of the torch across Europe to Britain are being worked out. Permission is being sought from such countries on the route of the relay of runners and it is hoped that each will bear the expense of the passage of the Flame through its own territory. Special arrangements will have to be made to maintain the continuity of the journey across the English Channel.

## BRICKS KEPT THEM WARM

Ingenious Berliners borrowed a page from the 18th century on how to keep warm in bed.

As a 20th century version of the old bed warmer, smart Berliners this winter took two bricks, heated them over the stove, wrapped them in newspapers, and then placed them under the bed covers. Proponents of this system said that even on the coldest nights the feet stayed warm in bed.

Some of the more adventurous bed-warmer enthusiasts even used brick-lined beds. These people heated 16 bricks, lined eight on one side of the bed, eight on the other, and then crawled in between for a wellheated night.

"I slept in seventh heaven," said one of the founders of new brick-lined beds. —Associated Press.

## LIVED IN POVERTY THOUGH RICH

For seven years, August Richter, 79, and his blind sister, Amelia, 89, had lived in virtual poverty in a squalid flat in Chicago.

Recently August suffered a fatal heart attack and his sister asked a neighbour to call the police. "This is all we have," Amelia told a detective as she led him to an old trunk. The detective took the contents for safekeeping. They included \$21,000 in currency and \$22,150 in domestic and foreign stocks and bonds.

Richter was a night watchman until his retirement. —Associated Press.

## UNIVERSITY GETS HITLER MSS

An American ex-staff sergeant has given the University of Pennsylvania two valuable manuscripts dealing with Adolf Hitler's direction of German armed might—both of them typed by the Fuehrer's champion stenographer, Gerhard Hertsgel, who served with the 101st Airborne Division.

Allon describes the first of the two manuscripts as an 800-page copy of Hitler's daily council meetings, with the first entry dated December 1, 1942, and the last March 24, 1945. The second manuscript consists of brief four-to-five page interviews Allen had with Hitler's personal secretary, his sister Paula, his physician, a major domo, and a chauffeur. —United Press.

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ALSO LATEST BRITISH PARAMOUNT NEWS

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MONTY WOOLLEY • LIONEL BARRYMORE • ROBERT WALKER

DIRECTED BY JOHN CROMWELL

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST, H.K. TELEGRAPH.

**KEPT HER SECRET SORROW**

A mother who for 33 years nursed her "imbecile" son, and would not call a doctor because she wanted to keep her "secret sorrow," took her own life three days after his death.

This was revealed at inquests at Ringwood, Hants, on mother and son.

A verdict of suicide while the balance of her mind was disturbed was recorded in the case of the mother, Mrs. Mabel Hope Crothers, aged 62, who was found with her head in the gas oven at her home, "Had No Mind."

The verdict on Norman Donald Crothers, aged 34, was that he died from natural causes.

The father, Norman Holden Crothers, said his son had no mind, could not eat solid food and had sometimes hit his mother. Because he was noisy they had double windows fixed in his room.

"My wife would not call in a doctor because she liked to keep her secret sorrow," he said.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"He says he'll be a school teacher when he grows up, but I'll change his mind about that—I want him to be a baseball pitcher or a sea captain!"



## To Be Whipped For Robbery

London, May 8. Two more whipping sentences for armed robbery were meted out in England today.

William Howard, 23, seaman, was sentenced at the Old Bailey to six lashes of the whip and seven years imprisonment for the armed robbery of a South London saloon, except of £72.

Dennis Irwin, 20, of the Grenadier Guards, was sentenced at the North Hanley Assizes to 15 strokes and 21 months hard labour for assaulting two women with intent to rob while armed, the armed robbery of a car—woman and stealing a car—United Press.

## Attempts To Sabotage New Sloop

Devonport, May 8. Two attempts to sabotage the engines of the new British naval sloop, Snipe, last October, only a month after she had been completed, were disclosed at a naval court martial here today.

Witnesses testified that each time about two teaspoonfuls of gritty substance like brick dust were found in a turbine bearing. The "vessel was on a goodwill tour of South America at the time and subsequently broke down.

The court martial convicted Frank Albert Luck, commissioned engineer, 37, of failing to report the finding of the gritty substance. He was sentenced to be severely reprimanded.

Lieutenant W. R. Miller, prosecuting, said Luck's actions had prejudiced investigators "trying to bring the saboteur to book." He accused Luck of neglect of duty.—United Press.

## Hongkong Police Reserve

ORDERS NO. 10 OF 1947

### Summer Uniforms

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies who have NOT been measured for their Summer Uniforms are ordered to parade at the H.K.P. Headquarters, 3, Connaught Road, 2nd Floor on Friday, May 9, at 5.30 p.m.

Recruits who have been medically examined will parade at the H.K.P. Headquarters, 3, Connaught Road, 2nd Floor on Friday, May 9, at 5.30 p.m. to be measured for their Uniforms.

### Training—Part II

All recruits will parade at the Headquarters, 3, Connaught Road, 2nd Floor on Monday, May 12, at 5.30 p.m. for lectures in Part II: Police Regulations. Under S.I. (R) Tam Kim Fung.

### Equipment

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies—from Crown Sergeants downwards—will attend the Police Stores, New Oriental Building, on Tuesday, May 13, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.; in order to draw the following equipments:—

One pair Hose Tops; Two pairs Woolen Socks; and Seven Buttons (small).

The Equipment Officer will be in attendance.

By Order of the Adjutant  
Sd. N. G. Rolph,  
Adjutant, P.R.

## China's Loan Hopes

Washington, May 8. Informed sources said today that the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, during a one-hour visit to General George Marshall, asked concerning the possibility of the United States releasing the earmarked Export-Import Bank loan of US\$500,000,000 for giving other assistance to China, and was told the possibilities were good if China could show project uses for the money.

The Secretary of State was also understood to have told Dr. Koo that there was no need for worry on the project grounds, and the question of expiration of the earmarked loan deadline on June 30 was immaterial since the United States would always be willing to grant economic assistance to China if convinced that the Chinese government had been sufficiently broadened.—United Press.

## FOOD PROTEST STRIKE

Hamburg, May 8. All but essential industries will stop work here at noon tomorrow in a general protest demonstration against food shortages in the Ruhr, Hamburg trade unions decided today.

Public transportation services will stop work for 10 minutes. It was not known how long other industries would remain on strike.—United Press.

## Churchill Supports Downward Revision Of British War Debts

London, May 8. Winston Churchill joined Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton today in demanding a downward revision of Britain's war debts.

"Why should Britain," he asked "be the only debtor country in the world, while those who have rescued and those who have conquered go in to the future without having to drag the terrible chain of war debts behind them?"

Mr Dalton, apparently leading a government drive for the reduction of Britain's foreign obligations, called for a scaling down of British war debts in a speech to the Brazilian Chamber of Commerce in London on Tuesday night.

Speaking at the Apothecaries Hall today in a ceremony in which he received the freedom of the city of Darlington, the wartime Prime Minister called for the settlement of Britain's war obligations along the lines of lend-lease.

"When I consider how we have defended and rescued these countries, I certainly feel that the question of the settlement of these war obligations, which are quite different from commercial transactions, should be brought into the general line of lend-lease, that great idea of President Roosevelt's, the most unselfish and the most unorthodox in all the war together share the sufferings and the burdens and go equally into the sunlight at the end," Churchill declared.

**Tremendous Exertion**

Announcing that he was in complete agreement with Mr Dalton, the leader of the Conservative Opposition declared:

"Our country is paying the price of its tremendous exertion. No nation, no community in the world, in my view and I believe, it will be endorsed by all—has given so much. We were riding the race with whip and spur from start to finish. It is not surprising in the end that we fell exhausted."

Speaking of current conditions in oriental countries, Mr Churchill

## Vote To Return To Work

London, May 8. The City of London Corporation workers, who have been on strike for ten days, passed a resolution by an overwhelming vote today on the advice of the strike committee, to return to work tomorrow.

The return of strikers, who include road sweepers, will allow the misgivings of the public health authorities, who were seriously worried by the menace to the health of the City caused by an accumulation of rubbish and refuse in the Billingsgate fish market area.

Road sweepers, numbering 1,000 joined the strike in sympathy with Billingsgate workers, who struck in protest against the promotion of a sergeant of a market policeman. He happened to be a strong anti-unionist.—Reuter.

## AMERICA TO ACT ON HER OWN

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan is linked with US determination to proceed as far as possible on a unilateral basis with former enemies in the absence of Four Power agreements.

### 5-POINT PROGRAMME

Acheson's speech also outlined for the first time a five-point programme for implementing the Truman Doctrine. The programme as embodied in the pending bill for aid to Greece and Turkey was:

1. Vast increase in American exports to narrow the financial gap between "what the world needs and what it can pay for."
2. Large additional foreign loans to countries resisting totalitarianism can continue to buy necessities through 1948-1949.
3. Top priority on American reconstruction aid to free peoples who are seeking to preserve their independence and democratic institutions and human freedoms against totalitarian pressures.
4. Stop reliance alone on the reconstruction of Germany and Japan.
5. Extend wartime powers to give the Government control over domestic sale, transportation and exportation of certain commodities.—United Press.

## REDUCTION IN WAR DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

he received the Freedom of the Borough of Darlington at a ceremony in London today.

"I was extremely glad to hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer say that he was going to raise the question of why Britain should be the only debtor in the world while those who have rescued and those who have conquered went into the future without having to drag the terrible chain of war debts behind them," Mr Churchill said.

"When I consider how we have defended and rescued these countries I certainly feel that the question of the settlement of these war obligations, which are quite different from commercial transactions, should be brought into the general line of lend-lease—that great idea of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's, the most unselfish and the most unorthodox in all the war together share the sufferings and the burdens and go equally into the sunlight at the end," Churchill declared.—Reuter.

he found them "more buoyant and active" than in Britain.

"It must be remembered," he continued, "that they were compressed during the war; they were down, whereas we from start to finish were giving all we had."—Associated Press.

### Committee Of Privileges

London, May 8. Mr Winston Churchill, leader of the Parliamentary Opposition, has resigned from the Privileges Committee of the House of Commons "in view of the fact that neither the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, nor the Leader of the House, Mr Herbert Morrison, will in future serve upon the Committee, and of the alteration in status of the body which will necessarily result."

Earlier, Mr Churchill had made a strong protest when two backbench Members of Parliament were appointed to the Committee, which is a powerful body of Members of Parliament adjudicating on alleged offences committed by or against Members and dealing with questions affecting the rights of Parliament.

In a letter to Mr Attlee, Mr Churchill said that the alteration in the character of the Committee "cannot fail to derogate from its authority."

Mr Attlee replied to Mr Churchill in a letter in which he said: "Having been a member of the Committee for 15 years and Chairman for five I can not agree that the mere fact of neither Prime Minister nor leader of the House being members alters the status of the Committee or derogates from its authority."—Reuter.

### To Receive Medal

Paris, May 8. Amid a colourful display by the French Army tomorrow, Britain's wartime Premier, Mr Winston Churchill, will receive the highest military decoration of France—the Médaille Militaire.

Three military bands, 80 horsemen of the famous French Hussars regiment, two battalions of Infantry and a company of Alpine Chasseurs will stand to attention as the British war leader receives the honour from the French Premier, M. Paul Ramadier.

Traditionally, Mr Churchill should receive Frs. 200 (ten shillings) for a year of life along with the decoration, but in the case of the heavy-smoking former Prime Minister, the French spokesman said, he did not think the matter would be brought up.

"After all," the spokesman said, "two hundred francs would not buy him even one cigar."

M. Ramadier was chosen to confer the gold and silver medal upon Britain's wartime leader because traditionally the medal must be bestowed by a non-commissioned officer, who also holds the medal.

M. Ramadier has both of these qualifications. He was awarded the medal after having been wounded on the Western Front in 1914. He was a Sergeant at the time and was the first French lawyer to receive the decoration.

The citation which M. Ramadier will read in making the presentation, calls Mr Churchill as "one of the artisans of the liberation of France and of the unconditional capitulation of the enemy."—Reuter.

## Up-To-The-Minute International Sports News:

## SOUTH AFRICANS IN FINE FORM

London, May 8. The South African touring team finished in a very strong position at the end of the second day's play in their match against Cambridge University at Cambridge, with the Light Blues needing 171 runs to avoid an innings defeat with five men out.

The tourists should have no difficulty in recording their second successive victory.

The feature of today's play was the fine form shown by Ken Viljoen and Denis Begbie, who punished theVarsity bowlers with a perfect wicket. Chiefs through their fifth wicket stand of 100 South Africa gained a first innings lead of 254.

Viljoen, tall and upright in stance, showed special strength on the legside and in driving slow bowlers. Not until he had completed his first century of the tour did he give a chance. He hit 13 fours in a competent innings of three hours and three quarters.

When Cambridge went in again their opening pair shaped confidently until Willett, their captain, threw away his wicket at 44, after which wickets fell quickly.

### Close Of Play Scores

The score boards at the close of play of games began on Wednesday were:

At Cambridge: Cambridge University 110 and 83 for five. South Africans 370 (Viljoen 128, Begbie 80).

At Oxford: Yorkshire beat Oxford University by an innings and 134 runs. Yorkshire 300 for six declared. Oxford University 124 and 122 (Smalles five for 41, Hutton three for three).

## Russian Infiltration Into Azerbaijan

Teheran, May 8. Official sources said today that businessmen in Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan, closed their shops yesterday to protest to the Governor General against the allegedly unchecked entry into Azerbaijan of Russian refugees.

Officials said businessmen complained that if the infiltration of Russians continued unabated, conditions "similar to those under the Pishavari regime" would be revived.

The officials said it was understood that the Governor-General assured the demonstrators that proper steps would be taken to "ease public anxiety."—United Press.

## RUSSIA ORGANISES 14 EXPEDITIONS

Moscow, May 8. The official Soviet news agency, Tass, reported today that the Ethnography Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences was fitting out 14 expeditions, of which several were to go to Russian border districts to study peoples living on both sides of the Soviet frontier.

Tass said one expedition contained "a large number of scientists" and would be dispatched to the Indian border to study the "material culture" of the Tadjiks. The Tadjiks are

divided between three countries—the Soviet Republic of Tadjikistan, Afghanistan and India.

The announcement said the scientific expedition would deal with the Soviet Tadjiks only.

Another expedition will go to Kazakhstan to study the Dzungars who live near the Chinese border. The bulk of the Dzungars live in the Sinkiang province of China, while the few thousand Dzungars of Kazakhstan, who are famous as excellent farmers, only came to Russia at the end of the last century.

The third expedition will spend two to three years in the easternmost tip of Arctic Siberia, opposite Alaska. Tass said.

The expedition will study the life of the Chukchi, usually considered the northernmost Soviet nationality, living in the special "Chukotka National District" bordering the Behring Straits and thus the nearest Soviet administrative unit to United States territory.

There are altogether 12,000 Chukchi, almost all of whom are reindeer breeding nomads, while a few thousand Chukchi fishermen live in coastal villages. The expedition might also extend its investigations to 1,300 "Soviet Eskimos" living on the Russian side of the Behring Straits.

Other Soviet expeditions will go to such new Soviet territories as the trans-Carpathian Ukraine, which Czechoslovakia ceded to Russia in 1945, and the Tuva region, which originally belonged to China and was an independent republic until 1944.—United Press.

## KING RECOVERS

London, May 8. It was announced that King George had recovered from the illness which confined him to the Royal quarters of the Vanguard for the past several days during his homeward Royal journey.—United Press.

## Bizonal Capital

Frankfurt, May 8. Bürgermeister Walter Kolb said today that he had been informed officially that Frankfurt would become the bizonal capital of the British and American zones within the next seven months.—United Press.

## Up-To-The-Minute International Sports News:

## SOUTH AFRICANS IN FINE FORM

At Lords: Surrey 209 and 170 for four (Gregory not out 54), M.C.C. 269 (Eagleton 77, Denis Compton 52, Parker four for 32).—Reuter.

### WALKER CUP TRIALS

St Andrews, Scotland, May 8. The British Selection Committee said today that it would announce its ten-man Walker Cup team on Saturday after the last stroke is made by the 20 candidates who are competing in the final Walker Cup trials.

The trials opened practice rounds today, making reading for the test proper, which begins tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the United States Walker Cup team arrived here and immediately began practice on the tricky St Andrews course, which is regarded as Britain's chief aid in retaining the Cup.

The first fairway on the old course was reserved for the Americans, all of whom practised, except Richard Chapman, who is suffering from influenza.

Stranahan played a practice round while the rest of the clubhouse crowd was still at breakfast.

Stranahan made a gum chum of his 59-year-old caddy, David Martin, by inducing him to chew before they reached the first green.

The British candidates went out in practice foursomes. The best form was shown by the tall, long-limbed Irishman, Joe Carr, and by Leonard Crawley and Gerald Micklem.

Ken Thom, Henry Cotton's pupil, was unable to play due to treatment for sore muscles, but is expected to be ready on Friday.—United Press.

### \$2,000 TOURNAMENT

Southport, Lancs, May 8. Norman von Nida, 36-year-old diminutive Australian professional, seems well set to win his second successive triumph in British professional golf. He won the big event at Richmond, Surrey, a couple of weeks ago, and today at Hesketh he led the field by two clear strokes at the halfway stage of the

Dunlop-Southport £2,000 tournament with a total of 142 for 30 holes.

He followed his first 70 with 72 today, which could have been much better, but for an unaccountable putting lapse towards the end, for he reached the turn in a grand 32—six better than the scratch figures.

Only 37 players will compete in final two rounds tomorrow. Among those failing to qualify was A. Devilder, of Belgium, who had another 80 today for an aggregate of 160.

Dal Rees, Ryder Cup player, just qualified with an aggregate of 152. He obviously feels that he is getting stale and declared: "If I had not other engagements to fulfil, I would like to lay aside my clubs until the British Open Championship."—Reuter.

### INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

Paris, May 8. The American tennis star, Budge Patty, advanced to the finals of the men's doubles in the international tennis tournament at Roland Garros Stadium when, teamed with the Australian Davis Cup player, Geoffrey Brown, they defeated the Rumanian team of Constantin Carraull and Constantin Tanasesco, 8-6, 6-4.

Patty and Brown will meet Marcel Bernard and Pierre Pelizzzi of France, winners of the other semifinal match, in the final tomorrow.

Patty was also successful in the mixed doubles quarter final when he teamed with Madame Nelly Landry of France and defeated Mme Seghers and Robert Dubuc of France, 6-2, 7-5.—United Press.

### HOUSING FOR OLYMPICS

London, May 8. The Organising Committee for next year's Olympics announces that housing has been secured for over 4,000 competitors and officials in hard-pressed London. Fifteen hundred will be housed in the Army convalescent camp at Richmond Park, and 2,000 more at Uxbridge and West Drayton.—United Press.

## U. S. Recommendations On Balkans Question

Geneva, May 8. The completed United States draft report of the recommendations resulting from the Balkans Commission investigation included a plan for a permanent frontier commission for at least two years and conclusion of iron-clad frontier agreements, it was reliably reported today.

Well-informed sources said the United States delegation, headed by Mark Eldridge, was the first to circulate a recommendations report among the other Commission members.

These sources said the U.S. report also suggested making Salonika a free port, extension of amnesty to Greek guerrillas and exchanges of populations among the disputed areas.

Balkans Commission sources said the United States recommendations would probably be given support on all major points from all the other delegations, except Russia and Poland.

They said the United States recommendation provided a guarantee that UN investigation teams would be accorded freedom of movement within areas of future unrest.

Frontier agreements to be signed between Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria would be aligned along the lines of the Greco-Bulgarian regulation of 1931. They would ensure that each country respected the frontiers of the other and prevent its citizens from violating neighbouring countries' territories.

The United States recommendation further provided for improvement of border communications, rail communications and settlement of the economic questions now causing tension among Balkan nations.

The agreements would be supervised by the UN Security Council.—United Press.

## SHIP ON FIRE NEAR JAMAICA

Kingston, May 8. A Swedish ship, the name of which was given as Sica, was abandoned on fire today ten miles south-west of Kingston, Jamaica. A search is being made for the crew.

Earlier today, the Mackay Radio in the United States picked up a message from an unidentified ship saying: "Ship is breaking up and the position is about 10 miles from Kingston."—Reuter.

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